THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

JAPAN is noted for the number of its earthquakes, and the Japanese are said to have discovered the best means of protectiug their houses from destruction. This is by laying their foundations on round shot which has the effect of counteracting any violent oscillation." It requires, however, strong corroboration by practical scientists in order for its being largely adopted in earthquake-suffering countries like Spain. At the outside, it looks as if the foundation will be no stronger than that on powdered sand, and foundation whether of houses or empires on shot or powder is not yet acknowledged to be of the strongest order.

IT is proposed to hold a Conference of the clergy and representative laymen of the Church of England at Calcutta at the Cathedral on the 26th and 27th January when the draft scheme for the constitution of the Diocesan Council will be submitted to the Conference and discussed.

THE use of salicylic acid in beer has recently been pronounced by the Chemical Society at Nurnberg to be dangerous to the public health, and, the Society adds, ought only to be allowed in beer for export! The Bavarian Government has consequently issued an order allowing the use of this acid in beer for export, but forbidding its use in beer intended for home consumption. The Society as well as the Government are very solicitious, it seems, for public health outside of Bavaria as they could not but be. But will the beer-bibbing outside public note the order and be on their guard? The countries that export Bavarian beer ought to know better and our Health Societies ought to be on a sharp look out for a really good game.

THE latest experiments carried out by M. Pasteur are directed to the prevention of cattle disease and cholera in chickens by the same treatment as in hydrophobia. But a disciple of M. Pasteur has been successful in applying his method to one of the worst scourges of humanity in the West Indies, viz. yellow fever. Dr. Friere, of Rio de Janeiro, when yellow fever was raging last year at Rio, inoculated no less than 3051 patients, not one of whom died. But in the same street, 278 persons, who had not been inoculated, died of fever. The total number of persons inoculated was upwards of 6,000 and there has not since been a single death. It is thought that the experiment has an important bearing on the further extension of the benefits of the discovery.

THE following extract from a sketch of the physical geography of Brazil, lately published, gives a new idea of the importance of India rubber:—"Among the immense stores of valuable vegetable productions of the great forest, the India rubber tree figures pre-eminently. It exists in such vast quantities, and the collection of juice is so very lucrative, that it has attracted to even, remote rivers thousands of adventurous Brazillians. Rubber is doing for the Amazons what gold did for Australia and California; although most other industries are neglected and paralyzed, rubber has enabled Para Manoes, and other riverine cities to make unprecedented progress. It has covered thousands of miles of rivers with steamers, and spread a vast population over vast areas that would otherwise have remained dormant for many years.

THE retirement of Sir Frederick James Halliday, K. C. B., from the Council of India, is no doubt due to his advanced age. He is now over eighty years old, having been born in 1806. He is the son of Mr. Thomas Halliday, of Ewell, Surrey, and was educated at St. Paul's School, Rugby, and Haileybury College. He entered the Civil Service of the East Indian Company so far back as 1825, and has since held several civil, political, and legislative posts. In 1853, he was appointed, on the nomination of Lord Dalhousie, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, a post which he held through the trying period of the Indian Mutiny. For the energy, resolution, and administrative ability, which he displayed in that office, he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and was created in 1860 a K. C. B. (civil division). His appointment to the Council of India, was a further recognition of the services he rendered to this country.

TUESDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been the most go-ahead of practical statesmen, but in one point he is obstinate and retrograde. For ten years, there has been a steady effort made all over Germany to get rid of the German character in printing and writing. It serves no purpose, enshrines no patriotic associations, and has no legend of history to make it interesting. Somewhere near the end of the Middle Ages, the scribes of all nations took to adorning and adding flourishes to the familiar Latin alphabet. The taste spread, and what are called "Gothic letters" was the result of it. Ultimately there was a reaction in favour of simplicity, and this reaction is only reaching Germany at the end of the nineteenth century. Prince Bismarck holds by the old character. Six years ago, he caused certain manuals issued at the Chancery, and that had been printed in Latin characters, to be reprinted in Gothic type. There was great outcry at the time, and men of science asserted that the prevalence of near sight among the German people was due to this trying and minute type. But the Chancellor never yields, and now within the week, he has sent back several Blue-Books issued by the Berlin magistracy and had them reprinted for his own convenience in the type he defends.

IT is surprising to hear of the large incomes made by the people in the musical world. "Theo. Marzials receives £2,000 a year from one firm alone for three songs. Frank L. Moir has made between £1,500 or £2,000 already out of his popular song. "Only Once More," Waltz writers are equally fortunate. Miss Caroline Lowthian, the composer of "Myosotis," &c., and Miss May Ostlere ("Hypatia," "Daphne," &c.) are in receipt of £1,200 a year or so from those productions alone. The latter has just produced a waltz, called "Katrina," for which she received £100 down, and a royalty of 3d, a copy with a further contingency of £100 when 10,000 copies are sold, and this is a small sale for a waltz by a popular writer. It is considered one of her best. Lawrence Kellie, a young singer and composer, is entirely employed by Matzler and Co., at a handsome salary, to write songs for them alone. The writers of lyrics for music are also very successful, and make fortunes rapidly. Perhaps one great reason for the renown achieved by Fred. Weatherley and D'Arcy Jaxone is that they can adapt words to the music after the music has been written. Mr. Jaxone, who is singularly happy in his adaptations, is in great request for this reason. He rarely gets less than £25 for a small poem of three verses, but has been known to present them gratis to a struggling musician."

AN important book on the history of the Queen's reign will be published early this year by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. It will be entitled "The Reign of Queen Victoria: a Survey of Fifty Years of Progress," and it will deal, in a series of chapters, with the various departments of the national life. The editor, who will write several of the chapters, is Mr. Humphry Ward, who has been fortunate enough to secure the aid of a number of writers of the first authority on their different subjects. The principal chapters have been assigned as follows:—The Army, Lord Wolseley; the Navy, Lord Brassey; the Administration of the Law, Lord Justice Bowen; the Civil Service, Sir. R. Welby; the Development of the Constitution, Sir William Anson; National Finance, Mr. Leonard Courtney; India, Sir H. S. Maine; Ireland, Sir R. Blennerhasset; the Growth and Distribution of Wealth, Mr. Giffen; Industrial Organization, Mr. Mundella; Agriculture, Sir. J. Caird; the Iron Trade, Sir I Lawthian Bell; the Cotton Trade, Mr. J. Slagg; Schools, Mr. Matthew Arnold; Science, Professor Huxley; Literature, Dr. R. Garnett; Medicine and Surgery, Mr. Brudenell Carter; the Theatre, Mr. W. Archer.

THE councils of the two societies known as the British Home Rule Association and the United Kingdom Home Rule League, respectively, have arranged to form themselves into an entirely new organization, to be called the "Home Rule Union." The single object of the new body is "to support the Irish people in their demand for Home Rule, and to secure such a solution of the question as may satisfy the Irish nation, without impairing the rights of the Crown or the integrity of the Empire." The Irish Home Rule movement is evidently gathering strength from Unionists.

"THE number of vessels which visited the port of Calcutta the year before last, not including dhoonies, tugs, Chandballi steamers, and inland steamers and flats, was 1,031, of which 587 were steamers and 444 sailing vessels. The net tonnage of the steamers was 891,681 tons, and of the sailing vessels 590,949 tons. The number of vessels which left the port during the year was 969, of which 582 were steamers and 387 sailing ships, the net tonnage of the steamers being 883,152 tons, and of the sailing vessels being 503,545tons. This gives an increase in the number and tonnage of the both classes of vessels as compared with the previous year, though slightly below those of 1883-84. The average tonnage of the steamers was 2,323 tons, and of the sailing vessels 1,361 tons. Twelve casualties happened to vessels in port while in charge of Assistant Harbour-masters, in four of which, the Harbour-masters are said to have been in fault, while the other accidents were due to circumstances over which they had no control. The percentage of accidents is lower than in the two preceding years, but is still higher than that of the previous eight years."

THE *Behar Herald and the Indian Chronicle* says:—Three members of the Public Service Commission (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra, Mr. Peacock and Syed Ahmed) will sit at Bankipore from the 10th instant, to take the evidence of the witnesses of Behar.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

A CONTEMPORARY has reason to believe that a small contingent of native troops from India will be present at the great review to be held in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. And a most fitting addition it will certainly be.

A MEMORIAL is said to be in course of preparation to the Queen asking Her Majesty to establish as a Jubilee Memorial an order in recognition of good service in art and literature, to be called the Order of the Rose. No memorials are necessary. Her Majesty knows well how to honor Literature and Art.

GOVERNMENT have, an Allahabad Paper understands, virtually agreed to lend the Allahabad Municipality eight lakhs of rupees to carry out a scheme of water supply for the cantonments and city. Bombay was not so fortunate. The Simla Town Hall affair may, however, have softened the Governmental heart.

EDITH O'Gorman, who styles herself "the escaped nun," is lecturing in Melbourne to female audiences. Over 2,000 women attended her first lecture. Has she any startling revealations to make as some of her sister-nuns have had before?

THE largest cargo of wheat ever carried by a single steamer arrived in Liverpool from Bombay four weeks ago. The vessel was the *Iran*, and the cargo consisted of no less than 200,000 bushels of wheat with the enormous weight of nearly 5,100 tons.

WE announced some time ago that Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., had made the munificent donation of Rs. 40,000 towards the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Bombay. The *Times of India* learns that, owing to the conditions which Mr. Byramjee attached to his gift, the managers of the institution have felt themselves compelled to respectfully decline the offer. What were the conditions that lead to so princely a gift being declined? The public are interested in the question.

WE have received the first number of a fortnightly journal, named "Young Bengal." Our young contemporary gives good promise, and we wish him success.

DURING the month of December 1886, Thirty eight thousand Five hundred and Fourteen persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives, there were 31,533 males and 6,157 females and of Europeans 656 males and 168 females. The daily average of visitors for the time the Museum was open to the General Public was 1832.

A CORRESPONDENT says the expenses incurred by the Committee for the reception of the Delegates to the National Congress are about Rs. 10,000.

IN the month of November last, 883 emigrants left the port of Calcutta, of whom 530 went to Demerara, and 353 to Surinam.

HIS HIGHNESS the Rao Rajah of Cutch has been pleased to give Babu Protab Chunder Roy Rs. 1,000 towards defraying the costs of his English translation of the Mahabharat.

A HALL will shortly be erected in Serampore, and named after His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The hall will be made over to the local Municipality for the use of the public. Who are pulling the wires in this instance, one wonders.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to exempt Babus Obhoy Churn Dass, Hem Chunder Kerr and G. Nanda Mukerji of the Subordinate Executive Service, from the operation of the 55 years' rule for another year, 1887.

THE Calcutta Tramways Company have, we are glad to see, again reduced their fares. The fare from Bhowanipore to High Court and Clive Street has been reduced from six pice to four pice—a reduction which, we are sure, will prove a boon to the passengers. Mr. Maples, the Managing Agent, deserves the thanks of the public for this concession. Some revision of the transfer system, however, is urgently needed. Why should not, for example, a passenger by a Wellesley car be allowed transfer to the High Court by the Shambazar or Dhurmtollah car and *vice versa*. A wisely regulated transfer system will be a great boon to the tram-using public.

THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

THE witnesses examined before the Public Service Commission at Allahabad on Thursday were Mr. Beck, Principal of the Anglo-Mahomedan College, Allyghur; Mr. Justice Oldfield, of the N. W. P. High Court; Mr. Promada Churn Bannerji, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad; Mafuz Ali, Zemindar; Syed Hoosein Hussain, Deputy Collector; and Basasheri Dyall, Munsiff Ghazipore District. The *Pioneer* says:—"Mr. Oldfield's evidence was interesting, he being the senior Civilian of the North-West Provinces; but generally the opinions put on record did not promise to contribute materially to the progress of the inquiry."

WE regret to learn that the Rajah of Bhinga is still too unwell to join the Public Service Commission, now examining witnesses in Allahabad.

THE Public Service Commisson sat on Friday before last at Allahabad when the following witnesses were examined:—Mr. Rustomji, C.S., the only Indian Covenanted Civilian in the N. W. P., who passed through the competitive examination of 1874; M Syed Fariduddin, Subordinate Judge of Agra, the Hon. Douglas Straight, Munshi Newal Kishore of Lucknow; and Gunga Saran, B.A., Munsiff.

SIR OWEN T. BURNE *has been promoted to the Council of India in the place of Sir Frederick Halliday, who has just retired. The promotion, the Statesman says,* "will unfortunately do nothing to strengthen the one element in the Council that wants strengthening. Sir Owen is a most amiable and graceful man, and a courtier in-born, but not the kind of man wanted in the Supreme Council of a Great Empire." Sir Owen was Lord Lytton's Private Secretary in India during his Lordship's Vice-royalty.

A CONFERENCE of Provincial Delegates from Bengal was held on Friday before last at the hall of the British Indian Association. There were about 90 Delegates present. Rai Kunjo Lal Bannerjea, Bahadur, was in the Chair. The following Resolutions were passed:—

1. "That a Standing Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed for Bengal to carry on the work of the Congress during the ensuing year:—

The Honorable Pyari Mohun Mukerji, Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, Dr. Trailokyanath Mitter, Babu Girijabhusan Mukerji, the Honorable Anund Mohun Bose, Mr. M. Ghose, Babu Saligram Singh, Mr. Shariffudin, Kumar Baikuntta Nath De, Dr. Tamizuddin, Babu Kailash Chunder Sen, Rai Jadunath Roy Bahadur, Khajah Abdul Alim, Babus Anund Chunder Roy, Narendranath Sen, Balkanta Nath Sen and Joygobind Shome, Babu Surendranath Banerjea, Member and Secretary.

2. "That a Commission of Enquiry consisting of European and Indian gentlemen be appointed to enquire into the condition of the coolies and the operation of Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882, and that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed with a view to collect the necessary information and take all necessary steps in this respect:

Rai Kunjaul Bonerji Bahadur, Mr. M. Ghose, the Honble Anund Mohun Bose, Babus Surendranath Banerjea, Krishna Kumar Mitter, Jogobind Shome, (Sylhet) Girijabhusan Mukerji, Jadunath Mukerji (Kanchi), Debendra Nath Dutt (Silchar Tea Estate) Babu Dwarka Nath Ganguli, Member and Secretary

3. "That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of publishing a review of the administration and progress in the provinces under the Bengal Government in the current official year, the Committee having power to form Sub-Committees at different centres:

Dr. Trailokya Nath Mitter, Mr. M. Ghose the Honble Anund Mohun Bose, Babus Raj Kumar Surbadhicary, Girijabhusan Mukerjea and Dwarka Nath Ganguly. Messrs. Nogendranath Ghose and Surendranath Banerjea, Secretaries.

4. "That in the opinion of this Conference, the promotion of Technical Education by the establishment of a Central Technical College in Calcutta and by other suitable means is a matter of great and urgent importance."

The last resolution might very well have been left out. It is unnecessary.

THE following are appointed members of the North-West Legislative Council:—

Officials—The Hon. J. Quinton, Mr. Woodburn, Chief Secretary, Mr. McConaghey, Commissioner of Lucknow Mr. Knox, Legal Remembrancer. Non-Officials—Mr. Coulan, Barrister, Rajah Pertab Narain Singh, Pundit Ajudhya Nath, Syed Ahmed, and Rai Durga Prashad.

The appointments seem not to have given satisfaction to the people of the North West.

FRIDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

IN honor of the proclamation day, Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:

Colman Macaulay Esq. Bengal Civil Service; Sardar Jiwan Singh, of Buriya, Honorary Magistrate and Jagirdar, Umballa; John Lockwood Kipling Esq., Principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art Lahore, Franz Kilhorn Esq., late Bombay Education Department; Rai Mohun Panna Laji, Minister of the Udelypore State, Brigade-Surgeon Bustead, Indian Medical Service, Madras, (Retired); and Pestonji Hormusji Cama Esq., of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction, upon the following gentlemen:

"Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction, upon the following gentlemen.—Pundit Radha Kishen Kol, Wazir of Ladakh; Lala Ram Kishen, of Cashmere; Babu Roy Joy Kissen, Honorary Magistrate, Patna; and Babu Kailas Chandra Mukerji, Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon the following gentlemen:

Ghulam Mahomed, Bashir Ahmed and Tajamma Hossein, sons-in-law of His Highness the Prince of Arcot, and Syed Abdul Futteh, Moulvi lately of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title "of Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction, upon the following gentlemen:—

Govindrao Ramchandra Garud, Vice-President, Dhulia Municipality, Becherdass Viharidass Desai, Member of the Nariad Agricultural committee, and Rao Takht Singh, Bedla in Meywar.

The list in not regarded by the public as by any means satisfactory, Bengal has been but scantily honored, as if on purpose.

MR. H. MILLETT, having returned from leave, has taken over charge of his appointment as Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court from his *locum tenens*, Mr. Sconce, who will, therefore, revert to his seat on the second Bench, Mr. T. Jones to the Third Bench, and Mr. Acworth will continue as the Fifth Judge of the Court, and Mr. R. K. Sen, as Registrar.

THE High Court and subordinate Offices and Courts re-opened on Tuesday after the long Xmas and New years day holidays.

IT has been stated that a measure, which will take the place, to some extent, of the C. D. Act in Calcutta, is now before the Government of India.

THE Public Service Commission expect to finish work at Allahabad on the 8th instant, and leave on the 10th for Jubbulpore. After disposing of the Central Provinces, they go on to Bombay, where work should open on the 17th. A Sub-Committee—consisting of Mr. Stewart, Kazi Shahabudin, and Mr. Ramaswamy Mudeliar—precede the main body leaving on the 5th, and going straight to Bombay, where they will arrange preliminaries. The Bengal Sub-Committee meanwhile—Mr. Peacock the Hon'ble Romesh Chander Mitter and Syed Ahed—do not go west at all, but leave next week for Behar, where after taking the evidence of Planters, and non-officials, they will come Calcutta, and, if time allows, will go to Dacca before the arrival of the Commission.

AFTER a somewhat prolonged suspension, our contemporary of the *Momus* has made its appearance again. The vivacity of the cartoons has fallen off perceptibly, but the literary matter is good. The manager promises improvement in the next issue.

A STRENUOUS attempt was lately made in the Melbourne Lagislative Council to throw out the Bill authorising the payment of members. There was considerable discussion, and several members stated that, though they were personally unfavourable to the payment of members, still they would support the Bill, because the country had pronounced in its favour. Other members objected to the clause in the Bill making the payment a permanent charge, and wished that the vote should be brought forward annually. The Government, however, prevailed, and the second reading of the Bill was carried by a considerable majority. Our Calcutta Corporation, by the way, are being taught by a parental Government the wholesome lessons that one ought not to perform any civic duties unless handsomely remuneratd.

SATURDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

THE Anthropological Society of Bombay has brought out the first number of the journal of its transactions. The Society is still some months short of a year old, and it already numbers over three hundred. The transactions already comprise a record of valuable work, one characteristic of which is its originality. There are papers on the "Hairy Man of Bombay," on "Indian Necromancy," by Dr. Dymock; on "Sacrifice in India as a Means of Averting Epidemics," by Dr. Weir; on Embalming in Ancient India," and on Nisi, the Night Demon," by Mr. Kedarnath Basu; and on the "Ghosis, or Gaddi Gaolis of Deccan," by Colonel Gunthorpe.

THE annual report on emigration from the port of Calcutta during the last nine months of 1885 shows a considerable falling off in comparison with the corresponding period of 1884, the labour requisition from the importing operations in consequence restricted. Recruits are still drawn almost exclusively from Bengal, Behar, the North-West Provinces, and Oudh. It is considered at Allahabad to be somewhat remarkable that the North-West Provinces and Oudh, which have a much denser population than even Bengal, should yet supply comparatively few emigrants. Is this due to any vagaries of statistics? We always take the cry of over population as a bogey.

ON Friday, Mr. Justice Straight gave evidence before the Public Service Commission, and gave utterance to some decided opinions on the larger employments of natives in the civil judiciary.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Director-General of the Post Office in India to the subordinates of the Postal Department to furnish securities in their respective appointments. The rule will, we are afraid, press hard on those already in employments. But perhaps it has been necessitated by late defalcations.

RAI SALIGRAM, Postmaster-General of the North-West Provinces, retires shortly. We hope an Indian gentleman will be found for filling up the important post. Rai Saligram has done his duties well and introduced many useful reforms in his Department, foremost of which is the system of permitting small Government revenues to be paid through the postal agency. The Government of Bengal of late has seen fit to partially adopt the system.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 11*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: Expansion of bodies by Heat in detail.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E. on *Thursday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: Spectroscopy and Spectrum Analysis.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the 14*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: Carbon and its Compounds.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 15*th Inst.*,

Junior Class from 3 to 4 P. M.
Subject: Arsenic.
Senior Class from 4 to 5 P. M.
Subject: Water Analysis (quantitative.)

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

Only the students of the Association will be admitted to the Practical Demonstrations. A separate fee of 4 annas will be charged for each demonstration.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
January 8th, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1887.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AND OURSELVES.

IN an article on "the Congress," our well-meaning brother of the *Indian Mirror* has adopted a very injudicious course. Instead of allowing slight traits of individual opinions to pass by unnoticed—opinions which are the inherent right of individuality—he has thought fit to fling over two columns of solid lead at our head for having *currente calamo* used two miserable little words of the smallest possible import in our review of the last Congress. He has forced us to a position from which we can get out only by referring to facts, which we would have gladly let alone for the good of the people. It was our earnest wish to avoid every topic in connexion with the last Congress which was in any way debatable, but in the discharge of our duty as journalists, we felt ourselves bound to take exception to whatever we thought was a mistake, and would lead to mischief, and we did this as mildly as we could, and for this we have been subjected to a castigation which was totally unmerited. The sum total of our offence is that we described the fourth resolution of the Congress to be "a closet constitution, drafted in haste and worded very clumsily," and it is for the words "haste" and "clumsy" that we have been dragged over burning coals. The word "haste" is a very indefinite term and means very different things under different circumstances, and opinion in this respect must vary greatly. The man who takes a whole day to draft an acceptance of an invitation to dinner is, in our opinion, an insufferably lubberly dwadler, but he who writes three columns of leader in ten minutes, does it in great haste. To prove that the resolution was not drafted in haste, our brother takes great pains to give a sketch of its genesis and evolution. He says:

"At the close of the Congress of 1885, a number of the delegates discussed the manner in which practical effect could be given to that year's third Resolution. The result of their discussions was first widely circulated in a letter amongst the foremost and most earnest reformers of every Province, and was carefully considered by many, and suggestions made which led to a somewhat revised draft being prepared.

The revised draft was published some two or three months after the Congress, as an appendix to "The Old Man's Hope", and was thus circulated throughout the length and breadth of India. In this country, some 10,000 English copies, and nearly 100,000 copies in the several vernaculars, were circulated, while in England, a large number of copies were circulated by the Cobden Club. From England, from all parts of India, opinions and suggestions were received, and there was scarcely a single town in the whole country in which it was not considered and discussed, as one of the first of the "*Bengal suggestions for the Congress of* 1886," that this scheme should be carefully considered by all Delegates, in consultation with their constituencies, and the views of these latter ascertained in regard to it.

All this may, or may not be, true, but it bears not at all on the question at issue. The last Congress has no filial relation to that of Bombay of 1885, and was in no way bound by what was done on the former occasion. Were it otherwise, still the case would not be improved in the least. The reference here is not to what the former Congress did, but to what some delegates after the Congress talked over and of which no report was published. We are then left in the dark as to who framed the conversations and "widely circulated them amongst the foremost and the most earnest reformers," not to ask who these last were. The replies received (by whom ?) were "considered by many" (whom, again ?) and the original drafts were revised, (by unknown persons, again) and embodied in a pamphlet entitled "the Old Man's Hope," but the author of which did not think it worth his while to give authenticity to it by affixing his name to it. Doubtless, all these statements make a good array of words, but they prove nothing. Had the names of the persons referred to been given, we could attach no importance to them. We believe with Locke that "to take things upon trust is to misemploy one's assent by lazily enslaving one's mind to the dictates of others." True, we are told that "others" in the case under notice were "distinguished Europeans," but as their names are kept back, we gain nothing. That the matter has been discussed often, we do not deny. We remember the subject was very carefully discussed some twenty years ago, by the British Indian Association, and the result of the deliberations was embodied in a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen and to the two Houses of Parliament. Others discussed the subject in books, pamphlets and newspapers, but we have nothing to do with them. Our concern is solely with the resolutions, as brought forward before the last Congress; and we repeat that they were very hastily got-up affairs. Our contemporary may not be unaware that at a meeting of the Reception Committee, held on Monday the 20th ultimo, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, who occupied the chair, strongly urged the propriety of appointing a Sub-Committee to frame the resolutions which were to be brought forward before the Congress, and on Babu Surendranath Banerji's moving a substantive resolution to that effect, Babu Narendranath Sen opposed it on the ground that the Congress should be left free to do what they thought proper, and the motion was lost. On Friday following, the 24th, the question was reopened, and a Committee of some eight or nine persons was appointed for the purpose of framing the resolutions. The Committee, we believe, met on the afternoon of Sunday the 26th and dispersed at 5 P. M., and a printed copy of the resolutions was handed to us on Monday at the Town Hall—on the occasion of the Reception of the Delegates. Thus the constitution for the Government of 250 millions of India, was framed in two or three hours, and we should bid farewell to our senses if we do not call this hasty work. We know nothing, of what, in the language of our contemporary, "*informal* committees," did sitting up till midnight: they could not and did not supersede the formal committee appointed on the 24th. The latter, we are told received some suggestions from some Bengal delegates, but took no note of them. But more remains to be said. On Tuesday. the 28th, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra came to the Congress after the first three resolutions had been adopted, and the 4th and 5th passed, and the 6th was then under discussion. The resolution as originally drafted proposed that a certain Committee therein named should be authorised to place before the Public Service Commission the views of the Congress, without giving them any hint as to what that opinion was. Dr. Mitra opposed this, because, he thought a Congress of delegates had no power to delegate their power to others, and because there were many intricate questions involved which required careful consideration. His opposition led to the resolution being amended so as to make the Committee report to the Congress and not to the Public Service Commission. Dr. Mitra's opposition was so far limited to this and no more; what followed afterwards was strictly private, and our contemporary had no business to drag them out. It is true that he speaks of Dr. Mitra with much apparent respect and consideration; but the position in which he places the Doctor is that of a cantankerous obstructive to the Congress; we are compelled therefore most reluctantly though, to publish the substance of the conversation which we would have otherwise left unnoticed. Immediately after the Congress meeting of Tuesday, Mr. A. O. Hume, and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee met the Doctor in a side room of the British Indian Association, and opened conversation with referrence to the resolutions. The Doctor then said that he did not at all approve of the third resolution which had been already adopted, and which in the printed paper ran thus:

"That this Congress do emphatically re-affirm the 3rd Resolution of the Congress of 1885, and distinctly declare its belief that the reform and expansions of the Councils, Supreme and Local, therein suggested, has now become essential alike in the interest of India and England."

The Doctor was not aware of any circumstance which rendered it necessary and expedient that the present Supreme Council should be set aside, and a new one got up, and that if there be any reason for it, he would be the last person to go up to Government with a request that they should abolish themselves. Nothing could be more injudicious and absurd. We should begin by asking an inch though we may wish to get an ell. He took exception to the fourth resoultion on very much the same grounds. As then worded they referred to the Supreme and Local Councils throughout; prohibited the Viceroy and the Governors to take seats in their Councils; reduced the number of the official members to one-fourth of the total; and on the whole got up a scheme on the model of the Republic of France and not one for a subject race. Not that he objected to a republic, but in his opinion such a demand would be most extravagant, and in the interest of the Congress should not be put forward. He suggested that the best plan of work would be to drop all schemes of constitution, to let alone the Executive Councils, and simply to ask that the basis of the Legislative Councils of which no mention occurs in the resolution, be extended, by admitting a large number of representatives elected by the people, and the right of interpellation be granted. Mr. Hume said that people in authority wished to know in detail what was wanted, and a developed scheme was therefore necessary. The Doctor rejoined, saying that to give a scheme was to fall on the defensive, to bring war over one's own country, to lay bare all the weak points in one's armour, and he would have none of it. He added that those who wanted us to put in a nicely developed scheme, were laying a trap to catch us tripping, and we should be very careful how we yield to their wishes. On no account should the Congress play into the hands of those who may be inimical to it. Much was also said about the wording of the other resolutions, particularly the jury one, but we need not notice them here. Suffice it to say that on the second day of the Congress a "Revised copy" of the resolution was printed and issued. Dr. Mitra did not attend the second day's meeting of the Congress, but he joined the steamer party in the afternoon, and on board the steamer expressed to Mr. Nowroji, Mr. Ranade, Mr. Anunda Mohun Bose and one or two others his strong objection to the 4th resolution, adding that unless it was withdrawn, or very substantially modified, he would deem it his duty to withdraw from the Congress. Thereupon on Thursday the 30th ultimo, there appeared a sheet headed "Amended Draft Resolutions" as distinct from and an improvement upon the "Revised copy" of the preceding day, and this was what was adopted at the meeting held on that day. But matters did not terminate even there. The day after the dissolution of the Congress, on Friday, the 31st ultimo, some half a dozen gentlemen sat *in camera* and further *amended* the resolutions; and the copy we publish to-day is a verbatim reproduction of the finally amended text. We add to it the original draft in parentheses. Thus we have the first draft prepared on Sunday the 26th, revised on Wednesday the 29th, *amended* on Thursday the 30th, and further *amended* on Friday the 31st, and for calling this a hasty business, we are taken to task by our good brother—for being perverters of history. Let our readers judge from the facts above given who has given the greatest offence to truth.

As regards the charge of clumsiness it is a matter of taste—one of pure æsthetics, and we are unwilling to bandy words about it. It is remarkable, however, that our brother, notwithstanding all his loyalty to the cause he has taken in hand, admits an exception. He says:—"Equally is our contemporary in error when he speaks of this Resolution being clumsily worded. With the exception of the 2nd clause, in which the Delegates of the several Provinces, embodied the ideas of their constituents in regard to the character of the franchise possible in their Presidency or Province, and in which there is necessarily some repetition, we challenge our contemporary to express all that this Resolution embodies more succinctly or neatly." Dear brother, if you admit one, why deny us the privilege of disliking a few others? Besides, how came

you to know that we had not that particular exception before our mind's eye when we wrote? You should not have accused your brother-in-the trade of being "very unwise" for what you yourself think is right and proper. We must remonstrate with you also, of course in a brotherly way, for your "insinivation" about the "two other gentlemen, who, although not dissenting or indeed assenting either, still considered themselves loyally bound to vote with the Doctor, in case he considered it necessary to oppose the resolution." How came you to know their feeling? Did Koot Humi Lal Singh, or Mr. Cumberland, help you to read their minds? This is bad form brother; quite unworthy of you. As we said above we regret in having to write thus. We take a deep interest in the welfare of the Congress, and would say nothing against it. What we have written above is therefore not to injure the Congress, but to expose the futility of the charges brought against us.

ARTHUR GROTE.

WE deeply regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Arthur Grote, late of the Bengal Civil Service. He succumbed on the 4th of the last month to diseases of the lungs from which he had been suffering for some time. He was born in 1813, and, after a distinguished career in the Haileybury College, came to India in 1834. His official life was devoted principally to executive work, and in his time, he was one of the ablest revenue officers in the Service. After holding the Presidency Commissionership for several years, he entered the Board of Revenue in 1860, and held office as Senior Member in charge of the Revenue Department, till he retired from India in August, 1868. His capacity for work was unlimited, and he did everything in a thorough conscientious manner, which left nothing to be desired. The tendency of his mind, however, was literary, and he took more delight in the cultivation of letters, than in the dry details of office business. Not that he ever shirked his duty; he did all that was required of him, as a high officer of State, in a thoroughly conscientious manner, and to the entire satisfaction of Government and the public; but he devoted his leisure to his own favorite pursuits. To entomology he was ardently attached; for years he maintained a large establishment of artists, draftsmen and collectors to secure specimens and drawings of rare insects, and his entomological collection was the richest of its kind in Bengal. His knowledge of botany, too, was highly respectable,and in one branch of it, "Graminæ," he was superior to all his contemporaries. Of languages, he knew some sixteen, in several of which he wrote with great ease and elegance Greek he had studied with critical accuracy, and in a manner fully worthy of the brother of the great historian of Greece. Once the writer of this note had occasion to place before him a dozen of obscure lines from different parts of the Iliad and the Oddyssey and one from Æschylus and asked him where to find them for purposes of collation, and he was off hand told with perfect accuracy the chapter and verse of every one of them. Mr. Grote spent much money in the purchase of rare books, both literary and scientific, and his library was the choicest of its kind in his time. But what was more, he read the books he purchased, and was perfectly familiar with their contents; and, blessed with a retentive memory of the highest order, he never forgot what he once had read. It is a matter of deep regret that he never attempted to utilize the vast store of knowledge he had accumulated. A dilettante by nature and habit, he took great interest in science and art, and was perfectly familiar with their technical secrets; but he had neither the time nor the inclination to commit his knowledge to paper. He, however, greatly encouraged others to do so; and struggling scholars and artists never had a warmer friend than he was. He devoted a great deal of his time in reading and correcting the writings of others, and his advice was always sound. He freely helped needy scholars with his purse, and his delightful garden —a perfect herbary—at Alipur was always open to his friends, and foreigners found there a happy home. He was rather averse to public speaking, but a man of cultivated taste and deep sense of humour, he possessed conversational powers of a high order, and his genial temper, his rich fund of information, and charming conversation were highly appreciated by all who had the privilege of his friendship. He was not an "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," but his overflowing humour at the social board rivetted to him the attention of all. Kind, considerate and gentle by nature, he never made an enemy, and his memory will be cherished with the deepest respect by all who had an opportunity of knowing him and his works. To the people of this country, he was a warm and sincere friend. He sympathised with them in their distress, and did every thing in his power to help them. Truly did a friend of his aptly remark: "You may try your best to knock down Haileybury, but Competition will never produce a Grote or the like of him." He belonged to the school of Beadon, Grant and Grey, of men who cultivated the highest sense of consideration for the rights of the conquered races, whom they always treated as men and brothers, and not as helots destined for the service of the dominant race. His sympathy also extended to the lower animals; and, as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he did much to promote the usefulness of that rather neglected body. Delighting in the cultivation of flowers, he took a deep interest in the operations of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, of which he occupied the presidental chair for many years, and on his retirement the members of that Society testified their respect for him, and their high sense of his services, by presenting him an address, electing him an Honorary Member, and placing his picture in their meeting room. With the Asiatic Society of Bengal, he was connected for over a quarter of a century and as a member of its Council, an Honorary Secretary, a Vice-President and as President (the last office he held for seven years) he earned the most grateful thanks of his colleagues. The atmosphere of the Society was most congenial to him, and he was never more happy than when surrounded by the leading *savants* of his day. When he first assumed the office of Honorary Secretary, the Society was in a very involved condition, and it was mainly due to his exertions that it was not only rescued from embrassment but restored to a very prosperous condition. Unlike many of his predecessors and successors, he called at the Society's office three times every week and stooped even to the trouble of counting the cash balance every week, and to conduct all its correspondence with his own hand. Nor did he forget the Society on his retirement from this country. Though connected with the sister Society in London, as a member of Council, he was ever watchful of its interests and did every thing to promote them, and it is to his exertion that two valuable volumes on the Lepidoptera of India owe their existence. The Society marked its sense of his services by electing him an Honorary Member and the honor was never more deservingly bestowed. His fellow labourers also obtained his portrait, which now graces their meeting room. In England he formed the leading member among those who constituted the "Asia Minor" of the Athenæum Club. Mr. Fergusson, Sir Edward Bayley, Sir Arthur Phayre, Mr. Edward Thomas and Colonel Yule were his principal associates in this learned coterie; but alas the hand of death has, within the last two years, emptied the fauteuils of all these, with the solitary exception of that of Colonel Yule. Things move quick in these days of railways and electric telegraphs, and many of the present generation may not remember the name of Mr. Grote; but there are still, we believe, several members of the Civil Service and many Indians who will shed a tear to the memory of one whom they once so respected, and whose demise we have this day to deplore.

MR. HUNTER ON BURMAH.

MR. M. A. HUNTER, M. P., for North Aberdeen, has again spoken on Burma. His utterances on this question have always been characterised by a breadth of view and a sense of justice, which cannot be sufficiently admired. He recently delivered an address on the same subject under the auspices of the Abderdeen Liberal Association. It is needless to say that Mr. Hunter did full justice to his topic. He began explaining that though the annexation of Theebaw's dominions is now an accomplished fact and though Upper Burma will henceforth be governed permanently as a British province, still it is of the utmost importance that the English public should be made acquainted with the real facts of the case. As matters now stand, the Government of India can make wars and annex countries without the knowledge and previous sanction of Parliament. It will be remembered that Mr. Hunter urged this view on the House of Commons in January last in moving an amendmend to the Address. He said in the course of the speech under notice:—"Parliament, whatever party is in power, always receives the same lecture. Before we are committed irrevocably to a dangerous policy, we are told that it is too early to ask the intentions of Government, that the Blue-books are not ready, and that if Parliament attempts to interefere, it must do so in ignorance of the facts that are in the possession of the Government. After the mischief is done, and steps are taken that can not be re-traced, we are told it is too late to interfere. A second reason is that the annexation of Burma is not the end, but only the beginning of our troubles, and that the same forces and influences that have led to the overthrow of King Theebaw, are dragging us with irresitible necessity into a collision with the Chinese Empire,—a collision, moreover, at a point where China is at the strongest and we are at the weakest. And in the third place, it is still open to us to govern Burma directly as a dependency of the British Crown, instead of leaving it as an appanage of the already overgrown Government of India." We commend the passsge we have just quoted to the careful and attentive consideration of the British electors. If the course which the Government of India has pursued in invading and annexing Upper Burma without the previous sanction of Parliament were allowed to be followed, the House of Commons would have no power whatever in controlling the foreign policy of that Government. In India, the British nation has undertaken to govern one-fifth of the whole human race. This responsibility is vast and ought not to be increased, if it could possibly be avoided.

THE question naturally arises, whether the conquest and annexation of Burma are morally and politically justifiable. Mr. Hunter discussed this question with his usual ability. He observed:—"A certain school holds that any annexation is justifiable, because it is a proof that the conqueror is the stronger, and therefore more worthy to rule. The only limits in the view of this school of political thought to be imposed on wars of aggression is that we ought not to attempt to take countries unless we are strong enough to take and to hold them, and unless the annexation is profitable. It is alleged also that this doctrine can claim in its support the results of the highest scientific teaching, and that it is simply the survival of the fittest translated into a rule of policy and statecraft. But in truth scientific, support is really not necessary to justify a doctrine that gives satisfaction to the most primitive, the most imperious, and the least however, of animal instincts. It is simply a new version of an old theme.' Might is right. Without attempting any exhaustive criticism of this doctrine, one may be permitted to point out that the limits it imposes on aggressive ambition are such as Dick Turpin would have accepted without impairing the energetic pursuits of his honorable and high-spirited calling. Dick would have been the first to acknowledge the wisdom of letting alone people that were stronger and better armed than himself, and of stealing that was useless. In considering the morality of annexation, a wide distinction is to be drawn between those countries that are occupied and colonised by a conquering race, and those countries which it is impossible for the conquerors to dwell in,except as birds of passage." It is notorious that no consideration of morality has, in such matters, any weight with the average Anglo-Indian. As Professor Wordsworth has justly remarked, it would be mere waste of time and labour to discuss with the Indian bureaucrat any question which involves considerations of

morality. Annexation is always advantageous to the services. It opens out new fields for the employment of Civil and Military Officers, and is therefore always welcome to them. The mercantile community is also in favour of annexation, because it creates new markets for British manufactories. In the case of Upper Burma, the English merchants had for a long time been most ardently longing for its incorporation with the Indian Empire. For some years past, the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce had been demanding the annexation of Theebaw's dominions in the hope that it would offer a development to British manufactures. They could not obtain a hearing so long as the Liberals were in power. When Lord Ripon visited Burma five years ago, they tried their best to persuade his lordship to invade and annex the Upper Province; but the late Viceroy's strong sense of justice would not allow of his adopting such an unjust measure. Mr. Hunter is quite right in holding that the financial aspect of the question of annexation is scarcely less important than the moral aspect. He pointed out that the financial condition of India is very unsatisfactory and that during the present century, the years are few in which the Government has been able honestly to meet the year's expenditure out of the year's income, and that they have averted deficits by the process of borrowing. The Burmese wars have cost the Indian tax-payer large sums of money. The expenses of the first war amounted to nearly 15 millions, of which nearly the whole was borrowed and forms part of the Indian debt. The second Burmese war cost the tax-payers over 3 millions, and nobody can yet tell what would be the cost of the third war now going on. The original estimate for it was £300,000; but as a matter of fact more than twice 3 millions will have been spent before the country is pacified and settled. All sensible and right-minded persons will agree with Mr. Hunter in the opinion that the cost of the annexation of Burma represents a sheer waste of the resources of India.

The reasons assigned for the conquest and annexation of Upper Burma cannot bear examination. A year before the advance on Mandalay was ordered, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma wrote: "But notwithstanding these considerations, [urged by the Rangoon merchants] Mr. Bernard cannot see that the British have any right to annex, or have at present any sufficient pretext for the annexation of the kingdom of Ava. If King Theebaw's Government transgressed British frontiers, invaded British India, broke treaties, continued to commit massacres, rejected British protests, and refused redress, matters would be different. But things have not yet come to any such pass. In March 1885, the Government of India in a despatch to the Secretary of State thus summed up the case:—Hitherto our treaties have, on the whole, been respected; our commerce has received protection; and our officers have succeeded in maintaining friendly relations with the officials of the Burmese frontier districts." What happened afterwards to change the situation? First:—there was the case of the Bombay-Burma Corporation, which was the chief excuse for the war. The reader remembers that the Corporation had been fined a very large sum by the High Court at Mandalay for alleged fraudulent breach of contract. Theebaw's Government was willing to settle the dispute; but the Corporation, we have it on the authority of their agent, steadily declined to enter into any compromise with the Durbar. The agent admits that "the pecuniary interests of the Corporation would probably have been benefited by offering some payment." The reason for the invasion of Upper Burma, as Mr. Hunter puts it, was the fear that if England did not annex the country, France would do so. He makes the following remarks on the point. "But in truth, the French scare that was got up in Burma was simply a disgraceful panic—a panic in which there never was at any moment an element of substance—which would have passed away harmlessly if we had had a Statesman as Governor General in India, or a Statesman as Secretary of State in London. But unfortunately, Lord Dufferin was in India and Lord Randolph Churchill was in London—a combination of weakness abroad and ignorance at home from which nothing but evil could come. What were the facts? At Mandalay, there was a French Consul, M. Haas, with very little to do, and an Italian Consul, M. Andreino, with less to do. The chief amusment and almost the only occupation in life of these Consuls was to intrigue against each other, and to thwart and annoy each other. M. Haas was of an ambitious turn, and with vague dreams of floating a big company on the Paris Stock Exchange, negotiated with Theebaw's Government a concession to make a railway in Upper Burma, a monopoly of pickled tea, and a mortgage of the customs duties on the Irrawady to secure the payment of guaranteed interest. Andreino had his eye upon M. Haas, and he succeeded in procuring copies of the contracts, which he immediately handed over to the British Government. The wily Italian had the best of it; he got £5000 from our Government for his papers. M. Haas got nothing. His projects were disavowed to the French Government, and he himself had to leave Mandalay in disgrace on the 12th October, just ten days before the British ultimatum was sent to king Theebaw. When the acts of M. Haas were disavowed by the Burmese Government, there was no justification for sending an ultimatum to the Mandalay Durbar. But the simple truth is, that our Government merely wanted an excuse for an attack on Theebaw with a view to the annexation of his country.

THE BENGAL CANALS.

THE Bengal Canal Revenue Reports for 1885-86 show that the total capital invested in the irrigation works of the Province of which capital accounts are kept amounted, up to the end of the year, to nearly 7 crores of rupees in round numbers. Of this sum, about 6 crores have been charged to Loan Funds, while only Rs. 7,82,000 have been provided by the Government of India from Famine Relief and Insurance funds, and the balance has been contributed from Provincial revenues. It will thus be seen that the amount which the Imperial Government has provided for irrigation works in Bengal from the famine insurance fund, is proportionately small. Our province has in this, as in so many other financial matters, been treated unfairly by the Government of India. Much larger amounts have been provided for irrigation works in the other provinces from the famine insurance fund. But let that pass. We observe that the total gross receipts from the canals in operation which are classed Major Irrigation Works amounted, in 1885-86, to Rs. 15,84,935, and the working expenses came up to Rs. 11,53,416. The net revenue was thus only Rs. 4,31,519, while the charge for interest on the borrowed capital invested in the works was Rs. 22,66,709. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 18,35,190 which, including indirect charges debitable to revenue, rose to some thing like 19 lakhs. From the beginning to the close of 1885-86, the financial results of Major Irrigation works of which capital accounts are kept show a total loss of over three crores of rupees. As regards Minor Irrigation Works, they exhibit profit to the extent of Rs. 1,15,54,532; but then in their case, charges for interest on capital have not been calculated. This being the case, we cannot attach any weight to the figures showing profit. There are now in actual operation in Bengal, 782½ miles of canal, of which 553 miles are navigable. The total area commanded by these canals is over 2½ million acres; but the area actually irrigated during the year under report was less than half a million acres. The revenue collected in 1885-86 was 21¼ lakhs as compared with 19 lakhs in the previous year. But the increased revenue of the year, it must be remembered, was entirely due to the collection of arrears of water-rates due for former years, and not to the revenue earned in the year 1885-86 itself, which was less than the two previous years. The arrears of water-rates outstanding at the close of the year was 5½ lakhs as compared with 9¼ lakhs in the previous year. The reduction in the arrears effected last year was in consequence of some remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor that very little effort was made by the Civil Officers of districts in the collection of canal revenue, and that Government must insist on the same attention being paid to this important branch of duty as to any other works which devolve on Commissioners and Collectors. It was only to be expected that revenue officers should readily carry out these instructions.

The works classed as Major Irrigation Works are the Orissa Canals, the Midnapore Canal, Hidgillee Tidal Canal and the Sone Canals. We proceed to examine the financial position of each of these works separately. The capital outlay on the Orissa Canals to the end of of 1885-86 amounted, in round numbers, to 2¼ crores. The total receipts to end of the year were about 24 lakhs and the total expenditure 40¾ lakhs. The Canals have thus failed to earn enough to pay their working expenses, to say nothing of interest charges, on the large capital invested in them, which amounted to the end of 1885-86, to a crore and a quarter. Yet these works were purchased from the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company nineteen years ago, in the hope that they, on the most moderate calculation, would yield a return of 16 per cent., on their outlay! The Government was so pleased with the bargain which it had made that it actually paid a bonus to the Directors of the bankrupt Company for being good enough to part with their losing concern. The capital invested in the Midnapore Canal to the end of 1885-86 was nearly a crore of rupees. The total receipts to the end of that year were 27 lakhs and the total exdenditure Rs. 26½ lakhs. The canal has thus a small surplus of half a lakh; but against this, must be debited the interest charges which to the end of 1885-86 amounted to nearly 50 lakhs. The outlay on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal to the end of the past official year was 18 lakhs, and its receipts after meeting working expenses, left a surplus of 13¾ lakhs; but the interest account shows a debit of 12¼ lakhs against the canal. The financial position of the Sone Canals seems to be slightly better than that of the Orissa canals. The capital invested in the former to the end of 1885-86 was 2½ crores. The total receipts, after meeting working expenses, left a surplus of 12 lakhs, and the interest charges amounted to a crore and thirteen lakhs. The canals had once over a crore of rupees on account of interest on their capital outlay. The gross capital invested in major works is nearly 6 crores of rupees, so that the loss to the end of 1885-86 on those works is rather more than 51 per cent. of the capital invested. Comments are superfluous.

The Calcutta and Eastern Canals are the most productive Public Work in Bengal, and they are for navigation only. The net revenue derived from these canals gives more than 5 per cent. on the capital invested in them. The other minor works are the Orissa coast Canal, and the Sarun Canals. The Orissa Coast Canal does not earn enough to pay its working expenses while no interest charges are calculated in this work, as it was constructed from provincial funds assisted by a grant-in-aid from the femine insurance fund. The Sarun Canals earned a lakh of rupees to the end of 1885-86 while the working expenses amounted to nearly a lakh and a half, thus leaving a deficit of some half a lakh, to say nothing of interest charges. Nor is the non-productive character of the works, the only point for which they are condemnable. Their effect on the health of the people through whose lands they pass is a matter of the most serious import. Ten years ago, writing about the Sone canals we predicted that they would ruin the sanitary condition of two of the most healthy districts in the province of Behar, and the experience of the last five or six years has fully realised our fears. Shababad, the home of the sturdy Pooroobias who as warriors long held their own against all the other martial races of India and successfully crossed bayonets with the Panjabis on the memorable fields of Feroses Shah and Chilianwalla, is now the home of spleen and dysentery and malaril fevers, and the Bhojupruia of old retains but his name: His thews and sinews are all gone. It is remarkable how studiously this phase of the question is entirely left out of sight while long reports are filled up with comparative yields of *joar* and *bajra*,

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE date for the celebration of the Royal Jubilee in India has been finally fixed upon. Wednesday, the 16th of February has been determined by Indian Astrologers Royal, in consultation with the Secretary of State, as the fitting day when "the unanimous voice of theEmpire will gratefully tender to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress a homage worthy of the noble charity of her life and Justice and benevolençe of her reign."In a Cleverly worded circular to the different Local Administrations, the Home Secretary to the Government of India parades, as a matter of course, 'the adverse condition of the season' to the selection of what in the natural course of things would have been the most appropriate day. The celebration is regarded by strict Hindoos as quite an amateur affair, and the official tone seems to be quite in keeping with the idea. The official programme of the celebration has not yet been settled but will, a contemporary surmises consist of reviews of troops, local durbars and a big honor gazette at the best. No signal administrative reform, no permanent boons to the loyal and faithful millions of India, no political concessions, no liberation of prisoners, no charities to the poor on any extensive scale, no ceremonies, in short, fitting the great and memorable occasion are to signalise the event, so far as the outside public has means of judging for the present.

His Excellency the Governor-General in council " confidently leaves to the discretion of the local Governments and administrations, acting in concert with the people under their charge, and more especially to the deep and unaffected loyalty of her Majesty's subjects, the measures which shall be undertaken to celebrate the day of Jubilee with appropriate honours. His Excellency in Council is assured that the executive authorities may on this occasion safely yield the initiative to the spontaneous action of Municipal Councils and of the community at large." His Excellency has been graciously pleased to speak so kindly of the loyalty of the people that it is their bounden duty to strive to deserve the praise. The Calcutta public is already stirring and the British Indian Association has, we observe, taken the lead, by calling a meeting this afternoon to consider the desirability of forming a General Committee to do something fitting the Metropolis of the Empire. The poor *kerani*, however, who was sanguinely calculating on some increase of pay as a slight memento of the great event, or a fortnight or a week's respite at the very least, will be sorely disappointed.For only the 16th of February, according to the present letter of the India Government, is to 'be observed as a holiday in all public offices".

A MOST apalling calamity visited Madras as the year closed on that unfortunate city. At the end of December a fair is annually held at the People's Park which was extended to six days on the last occasion in honor of the Royal Jubilee. The fair was a most successful one so far.On the 31st of December, however, at 6 o'clock in the evening an enclosure round the band stand, where a vast concourse of people had gathered,took fire and created a panic which resulted in more than four hundred persons being burnt to death or suffocated.A rush was made for the gates, and hence the confusion. If the people kept quiet and let matters take their course, nothing fatal would have happened. But there were people from the Mofussil, totally unacquainted with the locality, who were naturally terrors stricken at the scene,and made for the gate-All possible help was rendered by the Police, the military and the people present, and the injured were removed to hospitals, where most of them succumbed. Many homes have been rendered desolate by the catastrophe, and at the suggestion of Mr. Fowler, Ex-Mayor of London, who is now at Madras, a relief-fund has been started for the benefit of the sufferers and of the family of the dead who may stand in need of help. The new Governor is actively interesting himself in the movement. The Viceroy, the Secretary of State and Her Majesty the Queen have wired messages of sorrow and sympathy with the sufferers and the bereaved. The Calcutta public have been appealed to for help and, no doubt, will cordially respond to the appeal. The Sobhabazar Benevolent Club have,we are glad, taken the initiative by subscribing Rs. 160 towards the relief-fund, and more subscriptions will, of course, follow. The Calcutta Students' Association, we remember, raised so much as six thousand rupees from among their members and sympathisers for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Madras ten years ago, and we hope they will not allow this appeal go unresponded. Their elders will, we are confident, take the lead.

THE annual Convocation of the Calcutta University for the conference of diplomas was held on Saturday last. His Excellency the Chancellor graced the occasion by his august presence, and addressed the meeting on the satisfaction he derived in noticing the success of the institution, the deep interest he took in its welfare, and the desire he cherished for the spread of high education conjointly with technical education. He spoke well, and in a tone which fully over-came the acoustic defects of the Senate Hall. The regular convocation address was, by desire of His Excellency, delivered by the new Vice-Chancellor, Dr. W. W. Hunter. Bearing in mind his profound learning and versatile genius, we had anticipated a highly philosophical oration, and was very agreeably surprised to find him assume a practical platform. It goes without saying that his address was an elegant one, and the thorough, practical, common sense view he took of the important educational questions of the day will, we have no doubt, commend his oration to all who take an interest in the intellectual and material welfare of our countrymen. We were particularly gratified to hear the remark in which he said "anxious as I am to see technical education extended throughout India, I should deeply regret if the funds were obtained for it by crippling our present educational work." If this sound doctrine about education be borne in mind by our rulers, we need apprehend no evil for the future, in the advancement of learning in this country. We feel assured that Dr. Hunter would never depart from this line of policy.

AN incident occurred at the last Convocation which is to be regretted. Owing to the absence of one or two graduates there was some difficulty found in marshalling the Presidency College B. A. graduates, and in a hurry the Principal ordered the whole batch of them to be sent away. They got their diplomas handed to them by of the Assistant Registrar, and in so far, no harm was done,at the same time much time was saved which would have been tediously spent by going through the form of presentation,to the Chancellor andVice-Chancellor. But for all that, it was a matter of disappointment to the many for whose encouragement the Convocation was held. The Convocation day is a red letter day to successful graduates, in all parts of the civilised world; they look upon it with earnest delight; and in Bengal incur considerable expenses in buying gowns and clothing to make themselves presentable in a becoming manner,and summarily to send them away at the last moment was, we will not say cruel for that is actionable, but exceedingly unkind. True they have lost nothing by it. But one strong argument urged by the Nor-Westners for a separate University of their own is that their boys are not able, owing to expense, to present themselves at the Convocation at Calcutta and thereby loose all encouragement. Philosophically there is nothing lost; but apply the principle to higher affairs and we come to the idea, of theGrand Cross of theBath being sent to the recipient by post, instead of holding a Chapter for it. The same may be said of the Viceroy's Levee. It involves much tedious waste of time to His Excellency, and it may very conveniently be replaced by one of the A. D. C's receiving the cards by post, and then inserting a list thereof in the Gazette. Surely His Excellency, having condescended to come to theConvocation, would not have grudged the extra half hour that would have been required for the presentation of those who were sent away, so much chagrined and crest-fallen.

IN referring to the present Ministerial Crisis, we said in a recent issue:—"In fact, the main factor in the matter is Mr. Gladstone. If for the sake of his party, he could be got over again to a temporary postponement of Home Rule and to make his Irish following submit to it as a measure of expediency, the immediate restoration of the Liberals to power, would be a certainty. But will the Grand Old Man agree?" Our faith in the G. O. M. was almost begining to be shaken when Reuter subsequently announced that, according to the *Standard*, the contingency was not a very improbable one. We are, however, once more reassured, and the *Daily news*, denies that Mr. Gladstone is disposed to modify his Home Rule scheme for Ireland, in order to conciliate the Liberal Unionists. The gulf in the Ministry, however, caused by Lord Churchill's defection, has been bridged over. The breach showed most unmistskably that the stuff and stamina of the Conservative leaders are not at all what they should be, to make the party really strong, and that their resources are hopelessly inadequate. Ministerial appointments and Cabinet seats actually went abegging from door to door, and only to meet with refusal at every turning. Lord Hartington would have none of it, though his Lordship tried to induce some of his followers to get into the 'Coalition' Government, for it is no better. Lord Northbrook was prevailed upon to accept the India Office Portfolio, but as some of the Conservative leaders had strong objections to his appointment the negociation fell through. The Marquis of Lansdowne, unwilling to sever his Canadian appointment, would not be theSecretary for War, and the office had to be forced upon the Hon E. Stanhope. No other Secretary for India being available, Lord Cross has consented to retain the appointment, and Lord Salisbury takes up the Foreign Portfolio in Lord Iddesleighe's stead. The Right Hon'ble W. H. Smith will be the First Lord of Treasury and the Leader of the House of Commons, and Mr. Goschen will be the Chancellor of Exchequer. Lord Hartington has promised to support the Conservative Government. Mr. Chamberlain in the meanwhile is working to bring about a re-union of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he says that, while appreciating the motives which prompted Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation, he would urge the Liberals to adhere to their policy, at the same time seeking an occasion for the re-union of the party. A conference of the Liberal leaders will shortly be held on the Irish Question to discover a basis acceptable to Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberlain.

SIR AFRED LYALL will pay his Excellency the Viceroy a visit, some time this week. His Honer will probably reach Calcutta on the 12th instant.

A MEETING of official and non-official European gentlemen was held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday last, to devise means for a memorial of Sir Rivers Thompson on the occasion of his retirement from Bengal. Sir Rivers has done a great deal to promote the welfare of his countrymen in this province, and never neglected an opportunity to help them; and it is but meet and proper that his favors should be duly recognised. He did next to nothing, however, for the children of the soil, and it is but natural that they should hold back from the demonstration. The only thing we have heard said in favor of him is that he passed the Ghee Bill, and the net result of that measure is that we have now to pay Rs. 45 for an article which before the days of the Bill sold at Rs, 33, and that without much appreciable difference in its quality. Let those who appreciate this benefit manifest their gratitude. We do not. We should be the last to stand in the way of those who wish to show themselves grateful, but we cannot help reminding our countrymen that they owe a duty to their country as well as to themselves.

OUR readers will be sincerely sorry to hear of the death of Baboo Jagadish Nath Roy, on Saturday before last. He was one of the foremost

students of his time and one of the brilliant ornaments of the old Hindoo College. But he was better known to the public as the first Indian gentleman who rose to be a Superintendant of Police in Bengal. His detective abilities and pluck were of a really high order, and he was a terror to Badmashes wherever he happened to be located. He was independent-spirited and kind-hearted withal, and his social qualities and aimiable temperament endeared him to all who knew him. He was for some time past one of the leading spirits of the College Reunion movement, and his death is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

SIR ROPER and Lady Lethbridge are in Calcutta. Sir Roper's health is not good enough to allow him to mix freely with his old Calcutta associates and to take any active part in current Calcutta politics. We, however, heartily welcome him back to the scene of his former labours, all the same, and hope that he will be long spared to work in the noble path he has chalked out for himself, and that the good of India and the Indians will ever be foremost in his heart, as it hitherto has been. On Wednesday last a special meeting of the members of the British Indian Association was held to accord a cordial reception to Sir Roper. Various matters of importance connected with India were freely discussed, and Sir Roper's ripe experience threw a flood of light on many questions whose solution is yet far from being satisfactory. Sir Roper visited the Oriental Seminary on Tuesday last.

THE *Pioneer* has it that "an absurd rumour has been prevalent that" the members of the North West Legislative Council would not have the complimentary prefix of "Honourable" to their names. That a rumour of the kind did exist, our correspondents assure us. But why should it be called "absurd"? The Bengal Legislative Council existed for eight or nine years without that prefix for its members; it was only by a freak of insubordination on the part of Sir George Campbell that it was made use of without any sanction or authority. The India Government took him to task for it; but a Campbell, the Duke of Argyll. was then at the head of the India House and a demi-official telegram hushed the scandal. Matters have been managed in a business-like way on the present occasion by issuing an order in the Gazette. We congratulate the new made "Honorables". . . That they may by their action themselves prove worthy of the honor is our sincere wish.

WE are glad to notice that the rate of postage to Ceylon has been equalized. Hitherto the rate varied from 3 to 4 annas, but henceforward it will be the same as the inland postage—two pice per half tollah.

A DEVOTED labourer in the field of botany has just been lost to Bengal. Babu Harimohun Mukerjee, the well-known authur of the *Krishi Darpan* and the *Udbhid Vyavachkheda*, breathed his last on the 1st inst. He began life as the head-master of a small agricultural school which was at one time attached to the Botanical Gardens at Sibpur, and under the guidance and instruction of that renowned botanist and palæontologist, the late Dr. Hugh Falconer, acquired high proficiency in a thorough knowledge of Indian flora. On the abolition of the school, he travelled in every part of Northern and Eastern India, expressly for the purpose of perfecting his practical familiarity with our plants. He knew every plant by sight, and a great deal of their structural and physiological detail. In this respect, he was a thorough enthusiast and for the sake of his favorite study, he totally neglected all worldly considerations. By nature, simple as a child and attached exclusively to a branch of science which had no commercial value in this country, he lived and died a poor man; but we revere his memory as that of an accomplishod botanist and a truly good man. His life is a lesson and beacon to those who now.-a-days froth and fume about botany as a means of lucrative occupation for the educated young men of our times. We hope an attempt will be made to bring out the scattered writings of the diseased.

LOCAL.

THE CONGRESS.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITTRA, on taking the chair, said:—Gentlemen, the duty I have to perform on the present occasion is to receive the delegates who have come from the various Provinces of the Empire to take part in our deliberations. It is a very agreeable duty, and I most heartily welcome the gentlemen to this assemblage. In the name of my colleagues who have organized this Congress, I express my welcome to them. In the name of the citizens of Calcutta, I beg to tender them our most cordial greetings. I receive them with my extended hands; I offer them the right hand of followship for the cordial manner in which they have responded to our invitation. It is not for me on the present occasion to dwell at length upon the subjects which will be brought forward for consideration here. But I cannot rest content with the few words I have already said. It has been the dream of my life that the scattered units of my race may some day coalesce and come together; that instead of living merely as individuals, we may some day so combine as to be able to live as a nation. In this meeting, I behold the commencement of such coalescence. I hope the union will not be very distant. It may not be left to me to realize the sight, but it is highly gratifying to me that we are here assembled together, delegates from the North and fromthe South from the East and from the West, all anxious to join as members ofone nation for the good of our country. Addressing those of my own race, I can tell you that there was a time when our forefathers lived as one single race. Circumstances led to their dispersion, and parochial hedges of various kinds kept them apart. It is therefore not a matter of small rejoicing that we should have surmounted those difficulties and come together. The Aryan blood that courses in my veins, is the same which vivifies you, and as blood is thicker than water, I take the highest delight in being able to welcome my long separated brethren. Pardon me, gentlemen, if in the exuberance of my emotion I have forgotten for one moment only the Muhammadan gentlemen who have graced this meeting with their presence. They are as much welcome as the people of my own race. I welcome them with all my heart, and I look upon their presence here to-day as a guarantee of this being truly a National Congress. Without them we might have felt that we are at a marriage party without the bride. Diverse we are in origin, in religion, in language and in our manners and customs, but we are not the less members of the same nation. We live in the same country, we are subjects of the same Sovereign, and our good and evil depends entirely on the state of the Government and the laws passed in this country. Whatever is beneficial to the Hindus is equally beneficial to the Muhammadans, and whatever is injurious to the Hindus is equally injurious to the followers of Muhammad. Nations are not made of sects but of tribes bound for in one political bond. We are all bound by the same political bond, and therefore we constitute one nation. I behold in this Congress the dawn of a better and a happier day for India. I look upon it as the quickening of a new life. For long, our fathers lived and we have lived as individuals only, or as families, but henceforward, I hope we shall be living as a nation, united one and all to promote our welfare and the welfare of our mother country. That is the great object of this Congress, and if you bear that in mind, I am sure there will be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of our receiving each other in brotherly love and trying our best to secure the utmost union possible. It would be absurd to suppose that we can for one moment secure perfect union. We know that Jesus Christ failed to secure perfect union in the body of his disciples, and out of 250 millions of people, you must find that we have many more than one disciple who is opposed to us.

There has been a good deal written lately about the impropriety of this Congress, about the injustice we do to the Government by holding these meetings. I shall not stop to refer to the scandalous and absurd charges which have been hurled against us about our being a discontented people, a band of wire-pullers and professional agitators. I would not say one word against those who complain of our being disloyal; for such charges are beneath contempt. But there are others who are more moderate in their tone and in the charges they bring against us and therefore are more injurious in their action. For instance, we have been told that we are trying to force the hand of Government. What is meant by that, I must confess, I do not clearly understand. As an old man, it has been my habit occasionally to cut in for a hand at whist, I know that in this position it is an object with the players to force the hand of their opponents. But are we really forcing the hand of our opponent the Government? Do we really look upon the Government as an opponent? It is understood in the game that my opponent has some card, some honour some trumps, which he is not at all disposed to let me know. Has the Government any such thing? Does the Government desire that there should be some thing kept secret and away from the public, and which we are trying to force the Governmnet to disclose? No. Those who say so libel the Government. It is altogether wrong to suppose that the Government is holding anything away from us; and we cannot try therefore to force the hands of the Government, when they contain nothing that would not be given to us freely. Again we have been told, we must have a policy of confidence in the Government. I would say at once, away with such nonsense. I will never have apolicy ofconfidence. Apolicy of confidence implies the simulation of a merit which we do not possess; it is the simulation of a feeling which we do not really feel. If we really have confidence in the Government, we need not adopt any policy or semblance of it. We have perfect confidence in the Government, and therefore it is absurd to talk of "adopting a policy of confidence." Let those who have no confidence in the Government, but who have their purposes to serve, say they have a policy of confidence." We shall have none of it.

We have again been told that the Government should not be obliged to precipitate their action, that they have already adopted a resolution for enquiry and that we should not oblige them to come toa conclusion without such enquiry. But are we doing so? Do you for a moment believe that by assembling here to-day and taking into consideration all those subjects which concern us most, we are forestalling the decision of the Government? The Government has itself said that the Public Service Commission is of a judicial character, and that the whole business depends on the evidence produced before it. Who is to produce the evidence for the whole people of the country if the men of light and leading, who are our leaders in every respect should keep away and be prevented from joining together and deliberating in the manner in which they can put forth the most reliable evidence? We are only preparing the evidence, and not forestalling the action of the Government. If you were to say, as they have said, that we force resolutions instead of allowing time for consideration, the same may be said of those gentlemen of the long robe who take up so much of the time of our judges in discussing matters before the judges have made up their minds. There is no pretence whatever to say we have not the utmost confidence in the judges of the High Court, and the other great Courts of the country. We all have the utmost confidence in the judges. Still we deem it necessary for the interest of our cause, that we should employ the gentlemen of the long robe to explain matters to the judges, we desire that our cases shall be put rightly before them. This is an analogous case, and we want our delegates of mature judgment to consider the evidence and put it in ship-shape, so that it may be laid before the Government with perfect confidence of success, and may enable the Government to see through our cause much better. If it be true that the Government is superseded by such action, the same may be said of the judges, and the consequence would be that if the gentlemen of the long robe insisted on not interfering with the discretion of the judges during trial, they would very soon find their green bags to be empty. There are some other charges made, but they are all of the same stamp, and I shall not take up your time by dwelling on them, for I must leave ample time to my successor to deliver his inaugural address. I will, however, in this connexion tell you a thing which occurred to me two years ago. As President of the British Indian Association, I took a deep interest in organizing the opposition to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and I asked a Hindu gentleman,—I am particular to say a Hindu gentleman,—to join the opposition. He said, no, he would not. And why so? "Because my Collector won't like it." "But what do you care about your Collector? your interests are involved?" "But you require a subscription from me, and if I join you, I shall lose my money and I shall lose the good graces of my Collector. You will not lose your case, because I keep back; if you win, I shall derive the full benefit, and I shall retain the friendship of the Collector and my money; if you lose, you lose all, but I shall still have the benefit of the Collector's good graces and my money." Is there any thing like this feeling somewhere which makes people keep away from this conference? It is not for me to attribute motives, but I found that in one case, and it is not out of my way to bring it to the notice of the Congress.

The subjects which you will have to consider are so varied and so diverse in character, and they will be expatiated upon so fully by my friend who will soon occupy this chair, that I shall not take up time by

going through them *seriatim*. The most important of them is the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. I look upon that as the corner-stone of all the topics of political condition. Nothing can be done, nothing will be advantageous, as long as our legislatures are in their present condition. All other things dwindle into very little, when you place besides them this primary consideration, the reconstitution and reformation of the Legislative Councils. Nor is this a matter in which we have for the first time conceived any idea. Time was when our laws were passed *in camera*, in the Council Chamber, with closed doors, and when no body knew anything of how our laws were fashioned, until they were read, passed, and published in the Gazette. The Government itself felt that was not a very fair way of doing business. The Government itself wanted co-operation from without, and the first step taken was to appoint a Native gentleman of vast experience and illimitable judicial lore to lend his aid to the maturing of bills. This was, however, a very poor substitute for better recognization ; it was a procedure which was felt to be utterly worthless, and in a few years it was set aside. The Councils' Act under which we now live is a great improvement on the past. It has given you several persons in the Council instead of only one adviser, but the evil arose from the several persons who were appointed not being representatives of any body but themselves ; they represented no one but their own good interests ; they were selected, I wont say how or with what motive, but we know that they were selected so as to produce more ornament than usefulness. We have heard with reference to ladies what Mrs. Grundy sometimes calls heaps of millinery, and we had several such ; there were others who acted with perfection as dummies ; others who had taken up the role of *apke wastes*. But whether as *apke wastes*, as dummies, or as heaps of millinery, they were just the men not wanted. When I say this, I must not forget that there were many who were my personal friends, and better men India did not produce. But they were few. They were not able to cope with the overwhelming dead weight of the official majority that rested upon them, and their usefulnesss was minimised. If by the action of Government at three different stages you see that it has been felt expedient to alter the constitution of the Councils in the preparation of our laws, there is nothing disloyal or improper if we once more say 'let us take another step forward.' The goal may not be reached for some time, but our grand children might come to it. At present, we want only one step forward : for nomination by the responsible authorities, nomination in any case of an irresponsible character, we want election by those whom the elected are to represent. This is the primary object of our agitation with regard to the Legislative Councils. Let the representatives be elected. Let the system be whatever the Government in its wisdom may think proper, but let the policy be a policy of representation, and let there be a sufficient number of representatives to make the feelings and wants of the people fully heard by the Government. We live not under a National Government: we live under a foreign idiocracy ; our foreign rulers, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, are foreigners by birth, religion, language, habits—everything that divides humanity into different sections. They cannot possibly dive into our hearts ; they cannot ascertain our wants and feelings and aspirations. It is impossible for them to do so. They may try their best, and I have no reason to doubt that many of our Governors have tried hard, to ascertain our feelings and our wants ; but, owing to their peculiar position, they have failed to ascertain them. Therefore, what we want is to have a sufficient number of men to represent the people, each bringing his quota of knowledge of the requirements of a particular section of the community. Perhaps it is not for this Congress to decide the number of such representatives; it would be for the Government to decide. But this much is clear that in all honesty we do want a much larger number than at present.

There is one point in connection with the Legislative Councils which I must not forget, and that is the right of interpellation. At present, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Government, there is no interchange of opinion, each party having the right to express its views. We have thus to make our guesses as to what others think, and many Acts which are most useful in their way, many orders of an administrative kind which are most necessary and judicious, are announced in the pages of the Gazette without a single word of explanation, and the people cannot help doubting the good faith of those who pass them. A single question in the Council Chamber would at once explain the matter; and therefore we think that as a matter of justice it is extremely important that whatever might be the constitution of the Legislative Councils, we should have the right of interpellation.

With regard to the other subjects before the Congress there is one only to which I shall refer, and that is the Public Service question. It is not so important, not near so vitally important, as the question of the reconstitution of the Councils ; it is rather a narrow question and has a bad stamp on its face, an anxiety on our part to get the loaves and fishes ; but still it is a very important question; because, without taking into account the money point of view, the nation have a right to demand that they shall have the privilege of serving their own country. This is a right inalienable from the people in all other parts of the world. It has been conceded even by the Czar of Russia, and I hold that the keeping it away from us is a grave injustice. That this deprivation should be done away with is a matter which should occupy your foremost attention. True, it may be said that, at present the people can go to England and enter into the Civil Service, but it is such a mockery that the man who tells it is either joking with me or actually insulting me. The question is, that we should send our children, at the age of 16, nine thousand miles away for three years together for the purpose of passing an examination of the strictest possible kind. The odds are against them, the prizes are few and the blanks numerous, and the risks of sojourn by youths without guardian in a large metropolis teeming with temptation, are most serious. As a matter of fact, several Indian youths have returned from England as raving maniacs. Parents must be foolhardy indeed who in the face of these facts will venture to send their children to England at the age of 16. But suppose the age is raised by two years. Would that satisfy all your demand ? I say, nay. For the service of one's country, in no part of the world is a person called away from his native land to pass an examination. Canada is under the British Government. But Her Majesty the Queen-Empress does not require that every French subject there shall go to England to pass an examination before being admitted into the Canadian service. Nothing of the kind is required in Cape Colony, nor in Australia, nor in Ceylon. And what is true of them is true of any other country which is a foreign dependency. Why should then the case be different in India alone ? The rule here is, that no man should be allowed to serve the country without running the great risks which await them in England, to expatriate himself for three years, and come home to be excluded from caste. This is a great grievance too and it is one regarding which every Hindu and every Muhammadan gentleman has a right to make a strong protest. I do not deny for a moment that there are advantages in going to England, intellectual and moral, of a very high order, and I would be the last to put an embargo on any one going to England. But I hold that it should not be made a *sine qua non* for appointment under the Government. It is just as bad as the Czar's mandate which will allow no man to become a high officer unless a Muhammadan Ali Khan changes his name to Alikhanoff. Our Sovereign. Her Gracious Majesty the Empress, would be the last to show that she is in this respect on a par with the Czar of Russia, and I hope therefore that those who will take the subject into consideration will not lose sight of this important point.

I shall say nothing further with regard to the subjects which will come before you, and I shall close by simply urging that whatever you do and say, and whatever policy you mature, bear in mind that of all things moderation is of the utmost importance. Let your speakers speak moderately ; let your schemes be moderate; and let your resolutions be so framed that no Government can have any occasion to complain of want of moderation. That is what I am particularly anxious to prevent, and I hope your Committee and your Congressmen will bear this fact prominently in mind.

I shall say nothing more, but repeat our welcome to the gentlemen here assembled and leave the matter to your consideration.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved

I—That this Congress of Delegates from all parts of India, do [hereby] humbly offer its dutiful and loyal congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress, on the approaching completion of the first half century of her memorable, beneficent and glorious reign, and heartily wish her many, many more, and happy, years of rule, over the great British Empire.

[*The same as originally drafted.*]

[Proposed by Mr. Rahimatulla, M. Sayani *(Bombay)* ; seconded by Lalla Murlidhur, (*Amballa*) supported by Mr. G. Subramania Iyer (*Madras*) and carried by acclamation.]

II.—That this Congress regards with the deepest sympathy, and views with grave apprehension, the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the population of India, and (although [while] aware that the Government is not over-looking this matter and is contemplating certain palliatives),[it yet]desires to record its fixed conviction,that the introduction of Representative Institutions will prove one of the most important practical steps,towards the amelioration of the condition of the people. [*The same as originally drafted.*]

[Proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha (*Bombay*) seconded by the Hon'ble S. Subramania Iyer (*Madras*); supported by Pandit Prannath (*Lucknow*) and carried by a very large majority.]

III—That this Congress do, emphatically, re-affirm the third resolution of the Congress of 1885, and distinctly declare its belief that the reform and expansion of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and of the Provincial Legislative Councils, therein suggested, have now become essential alike in the interests of India and England.

[*Originally this ran as follows* : That this Congress do, emphatically, reaffirm the 3rd Resolution of the Congress of 1885, and distinctly declare its belief that the reform and expansion of the Councils, Supreme and Local, therein suggested, has now become essential alike in the interests of India and England.]

[Proposed by Rai Kunja Lall Banerjee, Bahadur (*Calcutta*); seconded by Mr. P. Rungaia Naidoo (*Madras*); supported by Mr. Gunesham Nilkant (*Bombay*) and carried unanimously.]

IV.—That this Congress is of opinion that in giving practical effect to this essential reform, regard should be had (subject to such modifications as, on a more detailed examination of the question may commend themselves to the Government) to the principles embodied in the following tentative suggestions [preliminary rules]:—

(1.)—The number of persons composing the Legislative Councils, both Provincial and of the Governor-General, to be materially increased. Not less than one-half the Members of such enlarged Councils to be elected. Not more than one-fourth to be officials having seats *ex-officio* in such Councils, and not more than one-fourth to be Members, official or non-official nominated by Government.

[*It originally stood thus* : Not less than one-half the Members of the Reformed Councils, provincial and supreme, to be elected. Not more than one-fourth to be officials, having seats *ex-officio*, in such councils, and not more than one-fourth to be Members, official or non-official, nominated by Government. Members whether elected or nominated to sit for three years.]

(2)—The right to elect members to the Provincial Councils to be conferred only on those classes and members of the community *prima facie* capable of exercising it wisely and independently. In Bengal and Bombay, the Councillors may be elected by the members of Municipalities, District Boards, Chambers of Commerce and the Universities, or an electorate may be constituted of all persons possessing such qualifications, educational and pecuniary, as may be deemed necessary. In Madras, the Councillors may be elected either by District Boards, Municipalities, Chambers of Commerce and the University, or by Electoral colleges composed of members partly elected by these bodies and partly nominated by Government. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab, Councillors may be elected by an Electoral College composed of members elected by Municipal and District Boards and nominated, to an extent not exceeding one-sixth of the total number, by Government, it being understood that the same elective system now in force where Municipal Boards are concerned will be applied to District Boards, and the right of electing members to these latter extended to the cultivating class. But whatever system be adopted (and the details must be worked out separately for each province) care must be taken that all sections of the community, and all great interests, are adequately represented,

[*It originally ran thus* : The franchise to be carefully limited to those classes and members of the community *prima facie* capable of exercising it wisely and independently ; where local circumstances admit, Electoral Colleges for the election of members of the Provincial Councils may be constituted, composed of representatives chosen by the Municipal Commitees or town Councils of the larger Municipalities, by Local Boards, leading Political Associations, Chambers of Commerce, the Universities and other important public bodies and nominated by Government, and whatever system be adopted (and the details must be worked out separately for each province) care must be taken that all sections of the community, Europeans, Eurasians, Mahomedans, Hindoos, and all great interests,

the agricultural, mercantile, professional, &c., are adequately represented.]

(3.)—The elected Members of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws, to be elected by the elected Members of the several Provincial Councils.

[*Originally:* The elected Members of the Supreme Council to be elected by the Members of the several Provincial Councils.]

(4.)—No elected or nominated member of any Council. [*Originally:*—of any Council, Local or Supreme] to receive any salary or remuneration in virtue of such membership, but any such Member, already in receipt of any Government salary or allowance, to continue to draw the same unchanged during membership, and all members to be entitled to be reimbursed any expenses incurred in travelling in connection with their membership.

(5.)—All persons, [*originally*:—'all men of not less than 25 years of age'] resident in India, to be eligible for seats in Council, whether as electees or nominees, without distinction of race, creed, caste or colour.

(6.)—All legislative measures and all financial questions, including all budgets, whether these involve new or enhanced taxation or not to be necessarily submitted to and dealt with by these Councils. In the case of all other branches of the administration, any Member to be at liberty, after due notice, to put any question he sees fit to the *ex officio* members (or such one of these as may be specially charged with the supervision of the particular branch concerned) and to be entitled (except as hereinafter provided) to receive a reply to his question, together with copies of any papers requisite for the thorough comprehension of the subject, and on this reply the Council to be at liberty to consider and and discuss the question and record thereon such resolution as may appear fittting to the majority. Provided that, if the subject in regard to which the inquiry is made involves matters of Foreign policy, Military dispositions or strategy, or is otherwise of such a nature that, in the opinion of the Executive, the public interests would be materially imperilled by the communication of the information asked for, it shall be competent for them to instruct the *ex-officio* Members, or one of them, to reply accordingly, and decline to furnish information asked for. [Unaltered.]

[*Here follow the original 7 and 8 clauses which ran thus*:

7. Neither His Excellency the Viceroy, nor any local Governor, nor Lieutenant-Governor shall be either President or Member of any such Council, but they shall communicate with such Councils through one or more of the *ex-officio* or nominated or elected Members, whom they may, from time to time, at their own discretion, constitute their representatives to lay before the Councils the views, projects and proposals of the Executive Government.

8. The Executive Government may nominate the President of the Council, or it may permit the Council to elect this officer.]

(7.)—[*No. 9 of the original draft.*] The Executive Government shall possess the power of overruling the decision arrived at by the majority of the Council, in every case in which, in its opinion, the public interests would suffer by the acceptance of such decision; but whenever this power is exercised, a full exposition of the grounds on which this has been considered necessary, shall be published within one month, and in the case of local Governments, they shall report the circumstances and explain their action to the Government of India, and in the case of this latter, it shall report and explain to the Secretary of State: and in any such case, on a representation made through the Government of India and the Secretary of State by the overruled majority, it shall be competent to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons (recommended in the 3rd Resolution of last year's Congress which this present Congress has affirmed) to consider the matter, and call for any and all papers or information, and hear any pesons on behalf of such majority or otherwise, and thereafter, if needful report thereon to the full House.

[Proposed by Mr, Surendra Nath Banerjee (*Calcutta*); seconded by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar (*Bombay*); supported by Mr. Sarfuddin (*Behar*) and carried without a dissentient voice.]

V—That this Congress do [now] invite all Public Bodies and all Associations throughout the country, humbly and earnestly, to entreat His Excellency the Viceroy to obtain the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the appointment of a Commission, to enquire exhaustively into the best method of introducing such a tentative form of Representative Institutions into India, as has been indicated in the present Resolutions III of the past, and IV of year's Congress. [*Unaltered.*]

[Proposed by Mr. N. N. Gupta (*Karachi*); seconded by Mr. N. B, Namjoshi (*Poona*); supported by Kumar Benoy Krishna (*Calcutta*) and carried unanimously.]

VI.—That a Committee composed of the gentlemen, named in the margin, be appointed to consider the Public Service Question and report thereon to this Congress.

Hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji (Bombay.)
„ S. Subramania Iyer (Madras)
„ Peary Mohun Mookerji. (Calcutta.)
Mr. Subramania Iyer (Madras.)
Babu Motilal Ghose (Calcutta)-
Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee (Calcutta)
„ Gungapershad Varma (Lucknow).
„ Ramkally Chowdhry (Benares).
„ Guroo Das Sen (Patna)
Pundit Prannath (Lucknow).
Munshi Kashipershad (Allahabad).
Nawab Riza Ali (Lucknow).
Mr. Hamid Ali (Lucknow)
Lala Kanyalal (Amritsar).
Rao Sahib Gungadhur Row Madheo Chitnavis (Nagpur).
Mr. Rahimatulla M. syani (Bombay).

[*Originally it run thus*:] VI. That this Congress congratulate the Government and the people of the country upon the appointment of a public Service Commission, and taking the deepest interets in the labours of that body, deems it expedient (although, the question being *Sub-judice* it refrains from re-affirming its last year's 4th Resolution) to appoint a Committee * to prepare and submit to the Commission an expression of the opinions of the Congress. on all those points, connected with the Civil Service question, on which a general unanimity exists amongst the delegates.

*The Hon'ble M. G. Ranade. (Bombay).
„ Dadabhai Naoroji. (Bombay).
„ S. Subramania, Iyer (Madras).
„ Peary Mohun Mukerjee, (Bengal.)
Mr. G. Subramania Iyer (Madras).
Motelal Ghose, (Bengal).
„ Surendranata Bannerji, (Bengal).
„ Pran Nath, (Lucknow).
„ Gangapersbad Varma, (Lucknow).
„ Murlidhur, (Ambalia).
Ramkali Chowdhri, (Benares).
„ Gurupershad Sen, (Patna).
„
„
„
Rajah Lutchman Singh, (N. W. Provinces)
„
„
„

[Proposed by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee (Calcutta); seconded by Mr. N B Namjoshi (Poona); supported by Pundit Agnihotri, (Lahore) and carried unanimously.

VII—That, this Congress approves and adopts the report* submitted by the Committee appointed by Resolution VI. [*New.*]

REPORT.

We, the Members of the Committee appointed by the Congress to submit a statement in connection with the Public Service Queston, have the honour to report that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by us at a meeting held yesterday:—

1.—That the open Competitive Examination be held simultaneously both in India and in England.

2.—That the simultaneous examinations thus held be equally open to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

3.—That the classified list be prepared according to merit.

4.—That the Congress express the hope that the Civil Service Commissioners will give fair consideration to Sanskrit and Arabic among the subjects of examination.

5.—That the age of candidates eligible for admission to the open Competitive Examination be not less than 19, as recommended by Sir C. Aitcheson or, more than 23 years.

6.—That simultaneous examinations being granted, the Statutory Civil Service be closed for first appointments.

7.—That the appointments in the Statutory Civil Service under the existing rules, be still left open to the members of the Uncovenanted Service and to professional men of proved merit and ability.

8.—That all appointments requiring educational qualifications, other than covenanted first appointments, be filled by competitive Examinations held in the different Provinces, and open in each province to such natural born subjects of H. M. only, as are residents thereof.

These Resolutions, it is hoped, cover the main principles which underlie the question set by the public Service commission. For a more detailed consideration there was no time.

(Sd) DADABHAI NAOROJI,
President of the Committee.

30th December 1886.

[Proposed by Mr, Surendra Nath Banerji, (*Calcutta*); seconded by the Hon'ble S. Subramania Iyer (*Madras*) and carried unanimously.]

VIII [VII]—That, in the opinion of this Congress, the time has now arrived when the system of trial by jury may be safely extended into many parts of the country where it is not at present in force. [Unaltered.]

[Proposed by Mr. S. A. Saminatha Iyer (*Tanjore*); seconded by Mr. H. H. Dhruva (*Surat*); supported by Dr. Troylucknath Mitter (*Calcutta*) and carried unanimously.]

IX [VIII]—That, in the opinion of this Congress, the innovation made in 1872 in the system of trial by jury, depriving the verdicts of juries of all finality, has proved injurious to the Country, and that the powers then, for the first time, vested in Sessions Judges and High Courts, of setting aside verdicts of acquittal, should be at once withdrawn.

[Proposed by Mr. W. C. Banerjee (*Calcutta*); seconded by the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerji (*Calcutta*); supported by Munshi Sadhu Lall (*Benares*) and carried by a very large majority.]

X—That, in the opinion of this Congress, a provision, similar to that contained in the Summary Juridiction Act of England, (under which accused persons in serious cases have the option of demanding a committal to the Sessions Court) should be introduced into the IndianCode of CriminalProcedure, enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand that, instead of being tried by the Magistrate, they be committed to the Court of Sessions. [*New.*]

[Proposed by Mr. Mano Mohun Ghose (*Calcutta*); seconded by Mr. T. Chidambara Row (*Bellary*); supported byKhajehAbdul Alim (*Dacca*) and carried unanimously.

XI [IX]—That, this Congress do place on record an expression of the universal conviction, that a complete separation of executive and judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combind in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity, and that, in its opinion, it behoves the Government to effect this separation without further delay, even though this should, in some Provinces, involve some extra expenditure.

[Proposed by Mr. Daji Abaji Khare (*Bombay*): seconded by Munshi Kashipershad (*Allahabad*); supported by Mr. Sri Ram (*Lucknow*) and carried unanimously.

XII [X]—That, in view to the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe, and the immense assistance that the people of this country, if duly prepared therefor, is capable of rendering to Great Britain in the event of any serious complications arising, this Congress do earnestly appeal to the Government to authorise (under such rules and restrictions as may to it seem fitting) a system of Volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country, such as may qualify them to support the Government, effectively, in any crisis.

[Proposed by Rajah Rampal Sing (*Oudh*); seconded by Mr. R. D. Mehta (*Calcutta*) and carried by acclamation.]

XIII.—That, Standing, Congress-Committees be constituted at all important centres. [*New.*]

Proposed by Mr. W. C. Bannerjee (*Calcutta*); seconded by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar (*Bombay*) and carried unanimously.

XIV.—That, the Third Indian National Congress assemble at Madras on the 27th of December 1887. [*New.*]

[Proposed by Mr. A. O. Hume. (*Punjab*); seconded by the Hon'ble S. Subramania Iyer (*Madras*) and carried by acclamation.]

XV [XI]—That, copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, with the humble requests, that he will cause the 1st Resolution to be submitted in due course to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, that he will cause all the Resolutions to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that he himself will be graciously pleased, in consultation with his colleagues to accord them his best consideration.

[Proposed by Mr. Rungaia Naidoo (*Madras*); and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel(*Bombay*) and carried unanimously.]

TELEGRAMS.

MR. BADEN POWELL has been appointed Judge of he Chief Court, Lahore, and will start for India this week to take up his appointment.

RUSSIA still insists that a temporary Government composed of all parties, legally elected by the Sobranje, be formed. She also insists on the acceptance of Prince Nicholas as a candidate for the throne. The return of Prince Alexander will lead to the immediate occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops.

M. TISZA, President of the Hungarian Council of Ministers replying to a New Year's address of the Liberals, said that the Austro-Hungarian Government would strive to maintain peace, provided the honour and interests of the Empire were not menaced. All the Monarchs, Cabinets, and peoples of Europe were, he said, pacific, and Austria hoped that peace would be maintained.

COUNT D'AUNAY, receiving a deputation of French subjects at Cairo, said he was authorised to declare that France would not allow her interest in Egypt to be endangered, and had decided to take measures accordingly.

A Bench of the Bombay High Court, consisting of Justices West and Birdwood, has issued an order calling upon Captain Hughes, who was fined Rs.25, for whipping two Parsi gentlemen at Poona last season, to appear and show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that a treaty has been arranged between Germany and Russia by which both Powers mutually engage not to intervene, the former in the event of a war between Austria and Russia, and the latter in the event of a war between France and Germany.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular desposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 5, *1886*.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Zakir Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under Act VII (B C) of 1880, in the District of Maldah, *vice* Babo Shib Chunder Nag, on leave.

Baboo Medni Pershad Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880, in that district.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for six months, under sections 130 and 141, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The order of the 11th December 1886, granting fourteen days' privilege leave to Mr. H. Thompson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is cancelled.

Baboo Surendra Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Khulna.

Baboo Okhoy Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Noakholly.

Baboo Uma Churn Ganguly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bagirhat, Khulna, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Manick Lall Pall, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for three weeks, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 30th November 1886.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Baboo Raghu Nath Shahi, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr A. Boroosh Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month and six days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

Baboo Girindra Nath Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:—

Mr C. A. W. Fordyce, Moulvi Mahomed Abdullah, Moulvi Abdus Samad, M. A Baboo Jnan Sanker Sen, and Baboo Nanda Lal Bagchi, B A.

This cancels the order of the 15th December 1886, transferring Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to Manbhum.

Baboo Soshi Shikar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Perozepore, Backergunge, is transferred to Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Attia Sub-Division of that district.

Moulvi Faizuddin Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Mymensingh, is transferred to Backergunge, and is appointed to have charge of the Patuakhally Sub-Division of that district.

Babu Upendera Chandra Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Julpigory is transferred to Backergunge, and is appointed to have charge of the Perozepore Sub-Division of that district.

The undermentiond gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Superintendents of Police—

Mr. Alen Campbell and Mr. K. B. W. Thomas.

Registration.—Babu Bunshidhar Bannerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to be also Sudder Sub-Registrar of Rungpoore, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the registration office.

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NOTICE.

IN accordance with the resolution of the Government of Bengal, in the General Dapartment, dated the 6th March 1886, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 8th February 1887, and following days:—

Hours and subjects of examination.

Tuesday ... English dictation, Grammar and Composition from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday ... History (of England and India) and Geography (general and of India in particular) from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday ... Arithmetic (1st four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion) from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Director of Public Instruction not later than Saturday, the 5th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

A. W. CROFT, *Director of Public Instruction.*

CALCUTTA, *The December* 1886. } 50.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

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Ranaghat, 26th December 1886 41

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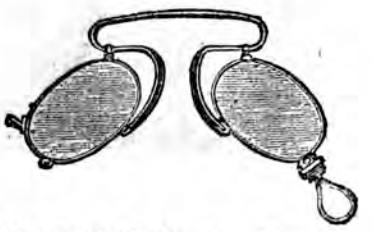

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5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

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কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

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